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A Labor Day Orator.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN is going to make a speech to-day in Chicago. He is a peculiar orator to address an audience on Labor Day. This holiday commemorates the power and the success of work, and, however narrow may have been the intentions of its founders, takes its place in popular estimation and observance only in so far as it is a general and not a special holiday. Various little agitators have tried to appropriate it and to make notoriety of it; but in so far as it has yet won acceptance, it has not done so as the festival of a limited set of men who talk loudly about labor and assume that it is a distinct entity which they are entitled to represent, and which stands apart from the rest of American life and society.

The fact is that for the immense majority of Americans every day is a Labor day; and those who work to-day, and most of those who are able to keep it as a holiday. are alike workmen, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow and their brains.

Mr. BRYAN is engaged with all his ener gies in attempting to bring about a financial system which will inevitable result in depriving all workmen of a part of their present compensation. He slashes at the pay of the labor which the workmen, on vages or salary, have to sell, and at the debts which as savings are due to them Fine business for a Labor Day orator!

Spain's Exhaustion.

The revolt in the Philippines, which calls for both troops and ships to check its spread, was not needed to show the desperate straits in which Spain is involved through her colonial affairs. Cuba is not a whit nearer being conquered than it was months ago, and meanwhile there is something significant in the news that the Spanish War Minister is counting not only on the abolition of the permission to purchase freedom from military service, but on reducing the physical requirements, thus compelling men hitherto exempt, on account of their small size, to serve in the armv.

Such devices imply the exhaustion of the most available material, and the casting about for other which has at first been rejected as unsuitable, or else which is likely to create an outcry against the Government. Sometimes it happens that as partial offsets to the cost of a war there is a busy demand for army and navy supplies which keeps people employed; but Spain, so far as can be seen, derives little encouragement from such benefits.

It would seem that Spain is staking everything on what she can do with the heavy reenforcements to be poured into Cuba between now and the end of December. But what if they, like all that have gone before them, fail to make head against the revolt?

Our Duty to Americans in Turkey.

Now that Mr. CLEVELAND has decided to send the Bancroft to the Bosporus, and to station other war vessels of a more formidable character at no great distance from Constantinople, the American Minister will be able to give more efficient protection t his countrymen residing or travelling in the Ottoman dominions. How lax that protection has been in the past is shown in a timely contribution to the September number of the North American Review by the venerable Dr. CYRUS HAMLIN, who was a missionary of the American Board in Turkey from 1837 to 1860, and who founded the celebrated Robert College near the

Turkish capital. Dr. HAMLIN's contribution to the Review takes the form of an open letter to Senator SHERMAN, who has lately said with regard to American missionaries in Turkey: "If our citizens go to a far-distant country, semi-civilized and bitterly opposed to their movements, we cannot follow them there and protect them. Any act of war by us would be followed by the murder not only of the missionaries, but of their converts or sympathizers." Certain errors in this assertion are pointed out by Dr. HAMLIN, speaking from the personal and family experience of one who was himself thirty-five years in the Ottoman Empire, and who has children and grandchildren still sojourning there. Objection is made, in the first place, to the description of Tur key as "a semi-civilized country, bitterly opposed to missionary movements." As a matter of fact, when Dr. HAMLIN went thither fifty-nine years ago, the whole of field extremely favorable to missionary efforts, provided these were prosecuted, as they were to be, not among the Moslems, but among the nominal adherents of the old and decayed Christian churches, Armenians, Greeks, Nestorians, &c. Opposition was to be apprehended only from the Catholies, who had long had missions in many parts of the Ottoman dominions. From the Turkish Government no opposition was expected, and none was experienced. The Sultan MAHMOUD, who had openly declared that the welfare of his empire depended upon cultivating right relations with Christian powers and with his own Christian subjects, was especially friendly to Americans. Moreover, there had been concluded in 1830 a treaty between the United States and the Porte, in which the "most favored nation" clause was inserted; whereupon, seeing that Catholic missionaries had been in Turkey for more than a century under the patron-

age of France and the protection of the

aries became entitled by treaty to similar

privileges. Again, after MAHMOUD's death

in 1889, his son, ARDUL MEDJID, issued the

memorable rescript known as the Hatti

Sherif of Gul-hané, a species of constitu-

tion which specifically conceded to Chris-

tian missionaries all the privileges they

could desire. Thenceforth they came and

went freely, and the Bible was translated

printed, and sold throughout the empire.

In 1846 the Sultan, in spite of pro-

tests from Catholics and Russians,

authorized the formation of Protestant

Armenian churches, a permission which

and three years later by an imperial firman. Thus, the work of the American missionaries received repeatedly the sanction of the supreme Ottoman authority. With what propriety, then, can it be said that they have prosecuted their labors in a country bitterly opposed to them ! And how can it be said that our Government is under no obligation to secure the rights of American citizens, which have been guaranteed to them by treaty !

It is also maintained that qualification is needed for Senator SHERMAN's statement that protection cannot be given because any act of war would be followed by the murder of the mussionaries and of their converts or sympathizers. If by "act of war" is meant shedding of blood, when, in all this century, asks Dr. HAMLIN, has this been necessary, or resofted to, for the defence of the rights of foreigners in Turkey? All the nations of Europe protect their citizens in that empire without any such act of war. They have often, indeed, made a show of war by ordering up a war ship; and this has always been sufficient. We are reminded that, outside of the Dardanelles, Turkey has many exposed points, such as Smyrns. Mersina, and Alexandretta, and that she would do almost anything rather than have any of those ports occupied by foreign war vessels. Dr. HAMLIN'S conclusion is that, had the United States defended the treaty rights of American citizens in Turkey as European Governments have de fended the rights of their subjects, the schools established by American missionaries would not have been closed; the school books printed with the permission of the Porte would not have been destroyed the buildings belonging to Americans at Harpoot, Marash, and other places would not have been looted; nor would tens of thousands of Armenians, converted by Americans to the Protestant faith, have

been massacred. Happily for our national honor and for the safety of our citizens in Turkey, the Administration seems to have made up its mind to adopt the view of our treaty rights. and of the duty of enforcing them, set forth by Dr. HAMLIN, rather than that too hastily expressed by Senator SHERMAN.

The Government Bond Issues.

The criticisms which Mr. BRYAN made in his speech at Milwaukee on Saturday, of the Government bond issues of the last three years, although they were exaggerated and infair, were, nevertheless, to a certain extent, justified by the false representations made by President CLEVELAND, Mr. CLEVE-LAND has insisted, over and over again, that these bond issues were required for nothing but the replenishment of the Treas ury gold reserve, and that, except for redeeming in gold the legal tender notes, no bonds need have been sold. The fact is that the bonds were sold largely to meet a deficiency in the revenues, and but for that deficiency would have been necessary only o a small amount.

The issues began in February, 1894, and the last one was made last February and the months following. Adding to the cash balance in the Treasury on Feb. 1, 1894, the proceeds of the bonds subsequently sold, and deducting from the total the cash balance in the Treasury last Saturday, gives this result :

Balance in the Treasury Feb. 1, 1894..... \$84,082,090 Proceeds of bond sales. educt balance Sept. 5, 1895...... 242,044,252

Difference to be accounted for . \$135,492,188 How this amount of \$135,492,133 has disappeared will partly appear from these figures, the difference in result being due to receipts from extraordinary sources : eficiency in the revenues June 80, 1894. . \$69,803,260 Deficiency in the revenues June 30, 1895. 42,805,223

officiency in the revenues June 30, 1896. 25,203,245

Total, three years and two months \$161,935,087 n the Treasury when the bond sales began the amount of gold procured by the bond sales and deduct from the total the legal tenders and gold now in the Treasury :

Legal tenders and gold. Feb. 1, 1894..... \$70,332,871 .6368.787.157 iold and legal tenders on hand Sept. 5. 1896 214,859,208

To be accounted for\$148,927,949 It is evident that if the legal tenders redeemed in gold since Feb. 1, 1894, had not been paid out to meet current expenses, they would still be in the Treasury, so that the total amount of gold and legal tenders at this moment would equal the amount on hand Feb. 1, 1894, with the proceeds of the gold received for bonds added. Instead of that, there is a deficiency of \$148,927,149.

When, therefore, Mr. BRYAN, following Mr. CLEVELAND, asserts that the bond issues have been made exclusively in order to maintain gold payments, he repeats a lie which Mr. CLEVELAND first put in circulation, but which is a lie none the less.

As for the onerous terms upon which the \$62,000,000 of bonds were sold a year ago to the MORGAN-BELMONT syndicate, it was a blunder and not a crime. Mr. CLEVE-LAND, in his ignorance of financial laws, thought that the bonds must be sold for gold brought from Europe, not seeing the empire had been repeatedly and thor- that it made no difference whence the gold came. Whether it was first drawn out of the Treasury with legal tenders and then paid in for the bonds, or whether it was first paid in and then drawn out, came to the same thing in the end. As a matter of fact, the \$65,000,000 of gold for which Mr. CLEVELAND paid a premium of \$8,000,000 lasted only six months, and then anothe bond issue was required.

The Fleet at Fisher's Island. There is no more important strategic area on our coasts than the waters around Fisher's Island. They command the entrance to Long Island Sound and the eastern approaches to New York. They have an intimate relation, also, to the defence of Narragansett Bay, and of the great manufacturing towns above and around it. For the lower bay of the metropolis, shore defences at Sandy Hook and at the eastern end of Coney Island and armored turrets at Romer Shoals, with Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton at the Ottoman Government, American mission | Narrows, must largely be relied upon; but in order to keep a hostile fleet from finding shelter and a base of operations against the city in Long Island Sound, a strong naval force operating between Montauk Point and Watch Hill, and disposed with reference to Gardiner's Bay, the Race, and Fisher's Island Sound, would prove of the greatest practical importance.

Hence it is not surprising to find the War College at Newport year after year studying this problem and making contributions to its solution, nor to find the North Atlantic squadron, however it may exercise elsewhere, resorting also to this region. For boat was reaffirmed by a vizierial order in 1847, work and landing parties the waters be-

tween Newport and Fisher's Island are, perhaps, especially favorable. It seems inevitable that something should always occur to diminish the strength counted on for fleet evolutions, and this time the detachment of the Cincinnati for the Mediterranean and of the Newark for Key West, is the need in question. But with three battle ships present, the Massachusetts, the Maine, and the Texas, which did not take part in the practice cruise from Staten Island to Hamp ton Roads, Admiral Bunce's squadron at

Fisher's Island is stronger than before. It is the careful work done with new ships that join the fleet, and the constant iteration, for all, of the movements of the drill book, that must count toward efficiency; and such exercises, with scouting, signal ling, and other work, have been assiduously carried out this year. There is reason to suppose, also, that the functions of the home squadron as a training school from which well-instructed ships can be sent of to foreign station duty as occasion requires will be continuous; for when the summer season at the North is ended, preparations will be made after repairs and refitting. for winter cruising in Gulf waters. This is likely to be the programme hereafter, if no other duty calls, year after year.

The Trouble with Mr. Sinjun.

Mr. WILLIAM P. SINJIN finds himself suprounded every day, in his capacity as Treasurer of the Silver and Popograt parties, with more melancholy seclusion. The Silver party was but a myth. The Popocrats seem to have acquired a great dislike for Mr. SINJUN since his too warm generosity made it possible for Mr. BEYAN to empty the Madison Square Garden with neatness and despatch. Where is the voice of McLAUGH-LIN? And where is the shrinking loveliness of OLIVER SUMNER? The curiosities have vanished. The show has been broken up An assistant treasurer has been appointed over Mr. SINJUN's head, and that worthy victim, after sending so much good money after bad, finds himself deserted and unregarded. The martyr is neglected.

Mr. SINJUN has not learned to suit him self to the company he keeps. He has not yet offered up all his idols. The taint of bank presidency has not yet been wholly purged away. The fanatics of 16 to 1 have been willing to allow Mr. SINJUN to spend money for their benefit, but they will not admit him to their councils or make him of their fellowship. Between him and the ALTGELDS, the TILLMANS, the DEBSES, and the BRYANS there is yet a gulf. He is too conservative, too moderate, too quiet, too decent, too respectable. If he wishes to escape the suspicion with which he is regarded by those whose political associate he seeks to be, all he has to do is to hire a hall and make such a speech as his candidate for President has been making for weeks, a speech attacking men of wealth and seeking to inflame against them those who are not rich, but would like to be.

Weep over "the toiling masses" and thunder at "the money changers," Mr. SINJUN. Offer the customary Bryanese sops to anarchy, and you will soon be regarded as entitled to high favor in the estimation of the BRYAN leaders. At present you are only a sort of suspect in their minds.

Watch Out!

The fees fixed by statute for official services performed by the Register, the recording officer of the county of New York, and by the Sheriff, the agent and servitor of the higher civil courts in the enforcement of their process, are no longer received as their official compensation by these two functionaries, as was formerly the case. They are now paid directly into the city treasury and are applied toward the payment of the city's expenses. There are no longer fees and per quisites for the Register or the Sheriff. They both get salaries, definitely fixed by law. The Register gets \$12,000 a year, and the Sheriff \$20,000 a year.

The receipts of these two offices amount Another way of presenting the facts is to in a year to about \$100,000 apiece, and the add to the amount of legal tenders and gold annual report of that vigilant and courazeous official, ASHBEL PARMALEE FITCH. Comptroller of this city, shows the total collections from them during the fiscal year ending on Aug. 1, 1896, to have been slightly more than the estimate, or \$208. 000 in all. These revenues, under frugal and economical management, should be sufficient to make these two departments self-supporting. The scale of fees was arranged with that end in view. During the first five months of the year

overed by the report of Comptroller Firch. or from Aug. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, the expenditures of the Register's office were \$54,282, and the expenses of the Sheriff's office about the same, \$54,536. During the succeeding seven months, however, the expenses of the Register's office were \$67,198. while the expenses of the Sheriff's office. with no visible reason for such an abnormal increase, jumped up to \$80,-This is a matter which calls for the immediate and searching attention of our Holstein Landvogt. DAMSEN. Obviously this is not a time for dissipating the public money of the city of New York in foolish or unnecessary expenditures or in needless outlays. Various explanations of this increase of the

Sheriff's expenditures this year have been offered. One is that the figures furnished by DAMSEN for the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 mean the rigsdaler, not the American dollar. A Holstein rigsdaler is worth about fifty-three cents, or about the same as the BRYAN dollar. The rigsdater of Denmark and Holstein is two crowns, or kroner. A krone, according to the standard of value established by the United States Treasury under the last report from the Mint, is worth twenty six cents and eight-tenths of a cent in our money. That being the value of one Holstein or Denmark krone, the value of two, or a rigsdaler, is fifty-three cents and six-tenths, or a little more than a BRYAN dollar. Now, if it be assumed, as some of those declare who have undertaken to explain in Plattdeutsch and Pomeranian, that Damsen's account with Comptroller FITCH was made in the rigsdaler, it must be perfectly evident that, on this basis, the expenditures of DAMSEN for the seven months ending on Aug. 1 were really \$42,547. But the accuracy of this view of the case is controverted by others who maintain, first, that so capable a functionary as Brother FITCH, who speaks Ger. man as well as DAMSEN speaks Plattdeutsch. would be able to discriminate in an official report between the rigsdaler and the American dollars; and, secondly, that it does not appear that DAMSEN applied the Holstein standard of monetary value to the receipts of the Sheriff's office, which have been fig-

Another theory in explanation of the and den and unexplained increase of expenditures in the Sheriff's office during the past seven months is supplied by one of DAMsen's Avenue A neighbors. He is a retail dealer in butter, eggs, and cheese, and declares, in a card published exclusively in the Badener Blatter, that the extra money represented in the increase has gone toward

ured out in American money.

Damsen's prosecution of the search for the discovery of KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and AL-LEN, who escaped from his keeping on July 4, 1895, and have not yet been found. He adds, with interesting circumstantiality, that no later than July 4 last, the first anniversary of the escape of the Post Office pilferers, Damsen bet three straw hats to a keg of beer with one of his cousins that KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN would be caught within five years, if they did not

sooner voluntarily return. Without inquiring into the sufficiency of these explanations, it may be well that DAMSEN should feel himself admonished by the increased expenditures of the Sheriff's office to keep an eye open and to "watch out." Danger shead!

When Bryan Comes Back.

According to the present time table, the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN WIll return to this city on or about Sept. 28 or Sept. 29, and from here will irrupt into New Jersey and the New England States, not including, it is safe to suppose, Vermont and Maine.

This city is singularly fortunate in receiving two visits from this sonorous young campaigner. There is no ungraciousness in pointing out that he is under obligations to this city which make his second visit almost an act of gratitude. Here he appeared in August in the unfamiliar part, for him, of the reciter of a composition meant to appeal to the reason and not to the passions. Whether or not because he read no better than he reasoned, he succeeded in dispersing the crowd with an ease and a rapidity beyond the power of the mounted Thereupon he took the lesson to heart, discarded the irksome disguise of reasoning and reasonable person, and adopted the Hon BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN AS his model of oratory. In so doing, however, he really returned to himself, and to the region of emotion and assertion in which he had previously distinguished himself in Congress and on the stump.

It was New York which taught Mr. BRYAN to be Mr. BRYAN and not to pretend to be a calm, wise, and philosophic man of full growth. To the old Mr. BRYAN, the purely rhetorical Mr. BRYAN, New York will give a different and presumably a more gental welcome. His specialty performance ought to be more attractive than his reading was.

Upon the face of the Genius of Baseball there is a smudge of tears, and in the eyes a gleam of wrath unquenchable. An outrage criesout, in fact, yells. Unhallowed hands have been laid upon the most august head in the business. The Hon. Béné Anson, the master mind of baseball, which he invented in the third Egyptian dynasty, and has played with increasing vigor ever since, was put off the Baltimore grounds last week, by force and arms. Breaking for once his habit of reticence, he ventured to address some necessary phrases of sugared expostulation to the umpire, and was driven out forthwith. Can the brief authority of an umpire thus lay violent hands upon this fine historical figure, so quiet, mild, and patient? Can one of the great captains of the world be thrownout as content tuously as a peanut shell and no insurrection of just anger follow? Then the Genius of Baseball had better resign

The Hon. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE IS easily the first of the many stateswomen of Kansas, a stateswoman of unequalled vigor of determined speech. Her voice is still for war, but she is not satisfied with the condition of the BRYAN campaign, of which she is one of the most conspicuous leaders. It is too often the fate of genius to be lonely; and this illustrious stateswoman will not be reasonably contented until she has a party of her own, consisting exclusively of herself.

Nothing can write any wrinkles on the rosy brow of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULK. NER, Chairman of the Popocratic Congress Campaign Committee. His glasses are brilliant with spectrums. His clothes are rainbows. He bathes in soap bubbles. He reads by the light of will-o'-the-wisps. His only exercise is climbing up a bean stalk. He is happy, for he has invented the machine that can prove anything, and bought the mirror that shows what he wants to see. On the floor of his office in Wash. ington is the enchanted carpet which takes the man who treads on it into the land where addition is unknown. The head of his stick is a silver tallsman into which he who looks gazes upon his heart's desire magnified one million diameters. The Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULK-NER can hardly sleep for joy. He has carried all the States, and is now reaching out his triumphant hands for the Territories and Canada.

The Hon. TOMTOM WATSON, fire-topped and fire-tongued, opens the campaign in Texas to-day, and millions of plutocrats cower in apprehension. To-day he is expected to make the greatest effort of his life except two or three lozen. Big as the State is, he counts upon filling it, and he is sure to give the atmosphere a hard day's work with his vibrations in honor of BRYAN and victorious Populism. The Hon. TOBE SCRUTCHINS, the Hon. PITCORN SASS, Col. Cool Chank, and other unterrified Bryanites will drink in the words of Mr. WATSON even as the camel drinks after a long excursion.

While the PALMER and BUCKNER ticket breaks the record for hearty old age among Presidential nominces, Presidents of between sixty and seventy years were the rule and not the exception in the earlier days. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONROE were all over threescore before the beginning of their second terms; as were JOHN ADAMS and AN-DREW JACKSON when inaugurated, and JACKson's seventieth birthday occurred within a fortnight after he retired; VAN BUREN, when renominated in 1848 by the Free Soilers, was in his sixty-sixth year, and the elder HARRISON was sixty-eight when inaugurated. Bett and EVERETT, nominated in 1860 by the Union party, were both in the sixtles.

It is safe to say that each Senator, Represent ative, and Territorial Delegate in Congress duri present flacat year will have at his disposal 50,000 packages of seed.—Washington Disputch.

Where can all that seed be planted? It doesn't have to come up, unless there are chickens in the neighborhood, but where does it all go? How can there be any waste places in the country when all this wealth of Government seed is pining to be lodged in the soil and to fructify like a weather prediction? There ought to be hanging gardens twelve stories high all over the United States, and forestlike crops choking up the Obio and the Does the Hop. ELIJAH ADAMS Monse of Massachusetts get the whole lot of seed? If Congressmen scatter it with a smiling hand, why are not the results more evident The men of science of the Department of Agriculture ought to be able to travel to their homes the shade of the gigantic vegetables produced by this gigantic amount of seed; but it seems to be ashamed of a paternal government and keeps in the ground.

The Hon. JOSHUA LEVERING has invited everybody in Rhode Island, "sinners and saints, tectotalers and tipplers." to come and hear him make a campaign speech in Providence to-day. He is a handsome man and a good speaker, and Providence might reap much good from his rguments, but will Providence go to hear him, if the day is fair and the roads are not too heavy? When Providence is not destroying clams, it is riding the bicycle. Indeed. the two diversions are often joined, and "wheel clambakes" are the product. If Mr. LEVERING can lure for an hour or two that quick-revolving and clam-mad town, he will win a signal personal triumph, besides sparing a few clams for, the use of the rest of the world.

AGAINST REPUDIATION.

The Hon, Franklin Bartlett Emphatically Rejects the Pintform, and the Revolutionary Candidates, Presented at Chicago

on, Michael C. Murp DEAR SIR: As the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Seventh district of New York, and a possible candidate for renomination, I deem it to be my duty at this time to declare fully and frankly my position as to the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago on July 9, and as to the Presidential candidates nominated by that Convention.

While it is true that I have already expressed my views on the platform and the candidates, and that such expression was promptly made at Chicago before the adjournment of the Convention, I am unwilling that subsequent silence should be interpreted either as evasion, or as acquiescence in the Chicago platform of 1898. At this vital period in the bistory of our country. I cannot consent to be on-committal or to be silent in order to secure a renomination at the hands of a Convention which might possibly expect me thereafter to speak or to rote for measures against which I am and shall ever be unalterably opposed. Twice have I been honored with an election t

Congress by the voters of the Seventh district, and, as you are well aware. I have represented to the best of my ability the people of our district in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses, I am, indeed, deeply sensi-ble of the honor of the position which have filled; but renomination and redlection are matters of no consequence when com pared with the patriotic duty of an American citizen at this crisis. Were I now to b non-committal or evasive or silent, and by such course and policy to obtain a reclection, I might be expected by some of my constituents to advecate the free coinage of silver, the consure of the President of the United States for suppressing riot and insurrection, or the packing of the Supreme Court with a subservient judiciary in the hope of thereby securing the imposition of an iniquitous and unconstitutional income tax. Such measures have ever been shall always be to me most abborrent, and I should, if elected, by voice and by vote, by influence and by action, strive to defeat every such proposed law, and endeavor to strike down any one attempting to undermine the safeguards of the Federal Constitution.

What may be demanded of any Representative elected to Congress on the Chicago platform is well illustrated by the recent words of Mr. Bryan at Erie, when he said:

" We have no fear but that the Senate, which con renes on the 4th of March next year, will be in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting or the aid or consent of any fereign nation. But I is necessary that we shall have the Pones also. The House to-day is in the hands of the enemy, and we must take possession of the louse in order to put any good measure into oper ation, and I beg of you in every Congress district in this land to see to it that no man shall receive a ma-jority of votes, if you can help it, unless he goes there to vote for the money of the Constitution, from the first day be takes his seat to the last day that he oc

Every man in public life must decide for himself as to the time and propriety of his public utterances; but I can see no reason why the announcement of my position should be dependent upon the action of the Convention to be held at Buffalo on September 16. The action of any State Convention cannot make dishonesty honest, it cannot make constitutional that which is unconstitutional, it cannot make riot and insurrection praiseworthy or permissible.

Mr. Bryan, at Ripley, on Aug. 31, said: "The men who assemble at Conventions do not go

individuals. They go as representatives. They do not go to act for themselves. They go to act for you who cont them. And you not only have a right to know what a man is going to do when i gets there, but you have a right to tell him what to do and to bind him with instructions to do it." Accepting for the moment this theory as con-

ect, it may be said that the action upon the Chicago platform of a subsequent Convention made up of new delegates is not binding upon those who were dele gates to the National Democratic Convention which was convened at Chicago on July 7. I was a delegate from the Seventh district to the Chicago Convention of 1806. I was chosen a delegate by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Saratoga on June 24, and if bound to any Convention on the theory of representation, I am bound by the platform which was adopted at Saratoga, and which declared:

"Until international cooperation for bimetallism can be secured—to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good fair. directed-we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pletiges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's

Going, as we did, to Chicago as Democrats, we found ourselves not in a Democratic Convention, but in a Convention controlled by Populists, and dominated, to a large extent, by a strong sectional feeling of antipathy to the North and East, and to this feeling must be attributed the advocacy of an income tax, just as in 1840 a direct tax on land was advocated on the plea that it would "bring the North to the grindstone." The wild assemblage, with mad acclaim, foist-

ed upon the helpless Democracy the hunder of a dishonest and anarchistic platform. The fatal features of this platform to which I especially object are the plank which advocates "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation"; that which condemns the issuing of bonds to uphold the national credit; that which attacks the Supreme Court for its decision on the income tax. and which threatens to pack the court in order to secure a reversal of its former decision; that which denounces the President for calling out the troops to suppress riot and insurrection, and which denounces the Federal Judges for granting injunctions against obstructing the mails and against destroying property, and that which proposes to change the life tenure of Federal Judges. Not one of these propositions had ever before found favor in a Democratic National Convention; they had only formed part of the creed of the Populiste and Socialists. I was twice elected to Congress as a sound-

money Democrat. In 1894 in my campaign speeches I devoted much time to the denunciation of the free coinage of silver and to the advocacy of the maintenance of the existing gold standard.

The first speech made by me in the Fifty-third Congress was on Aug. 21, 1803, when I spoke in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, and against the several amendments providing for the free coinage of silver at various ratios. I then said :

"Without an international agreement bimetallism becomes simply silver monometallism, and, believing such international agreement impossible, I am i favor of a single standard of value, and that standard gold. I believe that there can be but one universal measure of value, but one ultimate medium of exchange. At Tammany Hall, on the 4th of July last

spoke at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, the Hon. Amos J. Cummings. My speech was a vigorous protest against the free coinage of silver, and an appeal for honest money, and for the preservation of the present gold standard. My views on the money question remain today the same as they have always been. For years I have listened to the tireless and tiresome harangues of the free-silver men in Congress, whose speeches have never appealed to my reason or judgment, but have always seemed to me to be sophistical in argument and false in nature.

The free coinage of silver means the repudiation of honest debts, the destruction of our national honor and credit, the reduction of the purchasing power of the dollar by one-half, while at the same time there will be no increase in the emplument of the laborer or wage-earner The laborer for his hire would receive no more than he receives to-day. With his wages he could purchase only one-half the com necessary for the sustenance of himself and his family, while many avenues of employment would be closed against him, wing to the natural decrease of the demand for labor through the unwillingness of em ployers to continue their business enterprises in a bankrupt country and under a Government

which fostered every attack upon capital. Again, I was the only member in the House of Representatives who during the discussion the Wilson Tariff bill declared that the in come tax sections were unconstitutional, and who predicted that the income tax would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States Such a tax I believe to be not only unconstitu tional, but sectional, unjust in its diserimination, iniquitous and inquisitorial in peration. But whether an income tax be tolerable in theory or not, the proposition to undermine the Federal Constitution by packing the Supreme Court in such way as to secure a reversal of its former decision, is revolutionary and peculiarly revolting not only to every lawyer, but to every lover-o law and order throughout the whole country. The wish to change the life tenure of the Federal judiciary can only be based upon the hope that by so doing Judges shall be chosen who will be more amenable to demagogic in

fluence. The denunciation of the Federal authorities for calling out the troops to suppress riot and the denunciation of Federal Judges for issuing injunctions to protect property and to secure the safe transmission of the mails are base and wicked incitements to insurrection and civil war. The President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States, and he has the right to call out all the forces. if, in his judgment, such course be neces sary to protect the lives and property of citizens, I have the honor to mand a regiment of the National Guard of New York, and in my opinion I should be unworthy of such command if for one moment I could hear without resentment the revolutionary and incendiary doctrines set forth in that portion of the Chicago platform to which I have just made reference.

Mr. Bryan at Albany said:

"The Democratic party has begun a way of ex-ermination against the gold standard. We sak no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prowarfare until there is not an American citizen who ares to advocate the gold standard."

Is not such language an appeal to passion and violence, and an incitement to revolution? If there be such a war of extermination to be waged, I, for one, propose to take a hand in the conflict, and not in the hour of danger to shun or avoid the expression of my opinion for the sake of any political preferment. Mr. Bryan told us at Buffalo on Aug. 27 that

he stood upon the Chicago platform because he believed in it from the beginning to the end. every word and syllable, and in that declaration he has committed himself to every object:onable feature in the platform contained. In his many speeches he has sought to stir up class against class, evidently believing that the poor naturally hate the rich. Of this argument Daniel Webster said:

"The natural hatred of the poor against the rich!"
"The danger of a moneyed aristocracy!" Sir, I adionish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer in the country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passions against his interests, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all prevail on film, in the name of interty, to destroy and the fruits of liberty; in the name of patriotism, to injure and afflict his country; and in the name of his own independence, to destroy that very independence, and make him a beggar and a slave. Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has be hands to labor? Let him rather fold them and sit still than be pushed on, by fraud and artifice, to sup-port measures which will render his labor useless and

"Sir, the very man, of all others, who has the deepest man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil.

"Whether he work his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry and when the money of the country beco priciated and debased, whether it be adulturated coin r paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread." And I think with Mr. Webster that "the

prosperity of the working classes lives, moves, and has its being in an established credit and s steady medium of payment."

Mr. Bryan continually appeals to "the toiling masses," and he often speaks of "the plain people" of the country. To my mind these appeals are unworthy. With the exception of a small number among our many millions, we are all toilers, whether we labor in the streets of crowded cities, in our offices or workshops, or in the silver mines of Colorado, or in the wheat fields of Nebraska, He speaks of the plain people. In a republic such as ours there are no plain people; there are no common people; all alike are equal; no one is common, no one is plain in that sense through which Mr. Bryan seeks to appeal to prejudice or envy by the creation of an artificial distinction.

Animated by convictions such as these, which I have now outlined, and being clear and positive in my views, you can well understand that I am unwilling that there should be any doubt as to my position upon these great questions of the hour.

In conclusion, I thank you most earnestly for the uniform courtesy, kindness, and consideration which you have shown to me throughout the period during which I have had the honor to represent the Seventh district, and I desire to express to you my high personal regard and esteem. I am, yours very truly, FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1896.

The Clear Distinction Between Duty and

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 6.- Judge C. G. Gamsen. life-long Democrat, who voted for Charles O'Conor when Greeley ran, said to-day: "My clear duty as a Democrat is to beat Bryan. shall therefore vote for McKinley, unless I am sure that I can afford myself the luxury of voting for Palmer."

Why Mr. Hamerdown Will Vote for Bryan. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: I shall vote for Bryan and Sewall, or Bryan and Watson, and don's you forget it! Why?

you forget it! Why?

Because Mrs. Hamerdown got a divorce from me some two years ago. The Court compelled me to pay her \$100 a month as long as she lived. This is \$1,200 a year. If liryan is elected and we have this is only \$53 a month, or \$636 a year. You see I this is only soo a month, or seem a year. I on see I have good reason for voting for Bryan. Mrs. Hamerdown came from a long-lived family, Her mother died at 87. There are others like me.

HORORES, Sept. 6. JAMES HENRY HAMERDOWN. A Brooklyn Philosopher's Suggestion. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the cen-

turies when there was chronic war between the Christian kingdoms in Spain the Moors often needed a good licking. It was then that the opposing Chrislans got together and defeated the infidely If Christian King No. 1 had said to Christian King No. 2, "I will not help the Moors, but you can't expec me to he'p you," the Moors might be there now. worse than the Moors. FRANK CHAMBERS. BROOKLYN, Sept 4.

The Hon, William Heary Clay Sulser, With one of his feet on the mountain tops,

And one on the eagle's wing. He stands to run for Gorstnor, Or any old thing. With one of his hands on his throbbing heart,

And one toward some Tammany ring. He'd run for Lieutenant-Governor. Or any old thing. With one of his hands on the arm of Clay,

And one on a whiskey aling. He'll git up and git as a Congressman. Or any old thing.

With one of his hands extended for help, And one on the sliver wing. He'd go into Bryan's Cabinet, Or any old thing. With both of his hands and both of his foot

He's willing to wrestle and roam, for the Honorable williamhenry clay ain's Stuck a bit on staying at home. W.

GEN. BUCKNER'S FORTUNES.

Striking Incidents in the Career of the Gallant Mentuckian.

Many years ago Major Kingsbury, an officer of the army stationed in the Northwest, invested some money in town lots in what was then the village of Chicago. The property increased immensely in value, and when he died each of his two daughters, his only children, inherited a fortune. Both of these daughters married officers of the army, one of whom was Simon Bollvar Buckner. Buckner had distinguished himself in Mexico. The people of his native State, Kentucky, fels

great pride in him. Among the young men of his time he was looked upon as a preuz cheruliar, He was enjoying his reputation and surrounded by all the comforts which a happy home and the possession of fortune bring when the seres. sion movement took shape. A pronounced States rights man, he took sides with the South. When the war broke out he threw the weight of his influence in favor of his principles, and when he drew his sword in the Confederate army he was followed by a host of friends. His brother-in-law was a decided Unionist

and accompanied his regiment to the field. Buckner and his brother-in-law had always been friends. The difference in their respective positions caused by their changed surroundings interfered not at all with their personal relations. They had unbounded confidence is seen other. For some reason or other, before Buck. per entered actively in the service of the Confederacy, he and his wife transferred to their brother-in-law all their property. In one of the first battles of the war this brother-in-law was killed. His property, including, of course, the property which had been transferred to him by the Buckners, was inherited by his children, ho were of tender years. When the war ended Gen. Buckner found

himself stranded in New Orleans. He had no profession, the title to what was once his property was vested in the children of his brother-in-law. and they, by reason of their non-age, were not able to afford him any assistance. He, who had all his life been accustomed to comfort and luxury, was dependent upon his daily labor for his daily bread. He was not, however, dismayed by this change of fortune. He took up his pen and supported himself by it in New Orleans. But he was not contented to remain away from his "old Kentucky home." Hereturned there, and was received with open arms. His changed fortunes only endeared him the more to all classes of his fellow citizens. In his working days, as in the days of his wealth, he has always been to them a leader.

Meantime his brother-in-law's children reached their majority, and, to their honor be it said, immediately conveyed to him and his family all the property which he and his wife had transferred to their father. He is now again wealthy. Such conduct as this certainly has few examples. It is one of the "good deeds which shine in a naughty world." Lieut, Grant and Lieut, Buckner were at-

ached to the Fourth United States Infantry. They served, and won their brevets and promotion, together in Mexico. When their regiment came home Capt. Grant was sent with one portion of it to the Pacific coast. Capt. Buck. ner remained on this side of the continent, Some years passed, and time made its usual changes in the appearance of the two men. Capt, Buckner had been assigned to duty as recruiting officer in New York. One morning a somewhat travel-stained man entered the recruiting office, and, walking up to the Captain, said "good morning." Perceiving that he was not recognized, he continued: "Why Buckner, don't you know me? I'm Grant!" Of course the two friends were glad to meet, and Grant having made t that he had resigned from the army. that he was on his way home and needed assistance to get there (which is not surprising considering the long and expensive voyage which he had started upon). Buckner furnished him with what was necessary and Grant went on. The amount advanced, I may add, was returned as soon as Grant reached his destination.

The next time the two soldiers met was when Gen. Buckner surrendered his army to Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson.

The friendship between them, which had been interrupted by the war and what seemed to Gen. Buckner the barsh terms exacted by Grant for the surrender of Fort Donelson, was newed after the war. They became again fast friends. Gen. Buckner was one of the pall carers at Gen. Grant's funeral.

Street Sprinkling and the Cyclists.

To the Editor of The Stw-Sir: Some time ago the Board of Health recommended that in springling the streets those paved with asphalt should have a dry space of about three feet on either side left unwet. On this dry strip bicyclists could ride without danger of slipping. I wrote and calls attention to the fact that the water ran toward the gutter and that the unsprinkled surface became wet and muddy in consequence. At the same time I suggested that if the crown of the reality a space about a pard in width were not spraked it would stay dry. Nearly all of the side streets are so treated.

R would stay dry. Nearly all to the state of treated.

But truck drivers, grocers, butchers, can drivers, and others don't see any other place to trive but the small unwet surface that is supposed to be a bicycle path. Is there any remedy?

New YORK, Sept. 6.

Story on Changing the Constitution, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. To them that would change the Constitution let me commend adge Story's admonition:

Judge Story's admonition:

I would speak to the consciences of men and ask how they can venture with however and ask how they can venture with many cut deep into the quick of ratice, or bring into peril all toat is vacually represented by its certainty, its policy, or its surely, they need not be told how good system of laws must be in consolid how easily the rashness of an hour manderages have scarcely cemented in a work oak, which requires centuries to raries in the state of the same state of a hourest of a result of the roots, may yet be levelled in an ideal of the law of the last the tempests of a hoursely last the same of the lightning it have the cathing of the lightning it have the cathing of the lightning it has a cathing in the cathing of the lightning it has a cathing in the wantonness of this instant destroy it by removing a pride of its instant destroy it by removing a pride of its last other as teached in the wantonness of this instant destroy it by removing a pride of its last other as teached in the wantonness of this instant destroy it by removing a pride of its last other as teached in the wantonness of this instant destroy it by removing a pride of its last other as teached in the wantonness of this instant destroy it by removing a pride of its cathing the cathing has be sure that change we Let them at least be sure that change we

WASHINGTON Sept. 4. Bryan's "Pinin People" Humbug.

From the Boston Herald

provement.

The talk about the plain people that has just ema-nated from the Bryan National Campuign Commit-ter, and is often heard from Bryan numself and of supporters, is ridiculous or mischievous, or both is an attempt to create a class that does not exist it this country, and to divide American cliffed lines which are fraudulent in the case of these make the distinction, and imaginary in these who accept it. There is no "plain people" class in only country. It would be interesting to learn town these who are glibby using the term define its meaning. The truth is that, if there are pain people, they per vade all classes, or all classes that have the sufflet Americanism in them. There are people of various degrees of intelligence and of wealth and of different ecupations with a view to earning a living and doing their work in the world, but there is no which has a monopoly of "plainness" people are not plainer than intelligent people. It is who wear ready-made clothing have no all the called plain above those who order electric takes who wear ready made clothing have no all the called plain above those who noder continuous for them by tailors; a small means does not hap a man plain above another who has a larger one

Up-to-date Puglitam.

From the Indianapolis Journal. The four champion prize fighters of the world came out on the stage, bowed to the authors as they were introduced, took their seats, and the great battle was on.

The silence was swful. At the end of one minute

one champion had fallen to rise no more. Then dropped another and another, and at the excitation of six minutes more but one remained. was a light of triumph in his eyes, but the sweat was pouring down his face, and every limb treatment But he had won. He had remarked allege for seven minutes.

As Good as Settles, From the Philidelphia 25mes. noni election is a settler, and it means that

two great opposing parties of the nation At Home on Lurid. Prom the Chicago Dail: Iribans.
"Turning from the sombre backgroup to fulliver,"
and the orator, "let us whitever to lass a size of a
sture, tighted as it is by the lamp of experience of a
bose large giare.

Bryan will be the worst defeated candidate for Fresh

dent who has ever been nominated by any one of the